## A new species of the genus *Pseudatemelia* Rebel, 1910 from China

(Lepidoptera, Amphisbatidae) by ALEXANDR L. LVOVSKY received 15.II.2010

**Abstract**: A new species of the moth genus *Pseudatemelia* Rebel, 1910 is described from the province Zhejiang (Chekiang), East China. The moths were collected by H. Höne and now they are deposited at the Museum Alexander Koenig in Bonn.

Hitherto the genus *Pseudatemelia* Rebel was represented by 20 species (Tokar et al., 2005), but no one was recorded from China. A new species collected in East China is described below.

## Pseudatemelia chinensis spec. nov. (col. pl. 8:7)

Holotype &: China, province Zhejiang (Chekiang), West Tien-mu-shan, 17.V.1932, leg. H. HÖNE, Gen. prep. N 40.

Paratypes: 4 dd, the same place, 17-26.V.1932, leg. H. HÖNE.

The holotype  $\sigma$  and 3 paratype  $\sigma\sigma$  are deposited in the Museum Alexander Koenig in Bonn, 1 paratype  $\sigma$  is kept in Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science in St.-Petersburg.

**Description:** Forewing length 4-5,5 mm, wingspan 9-11 mm. Antennae yellowish grey. Head light yellow. Labial palpi small, light yellow, a little recurved. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, one-colour, light brown. Hindwings dark grey.

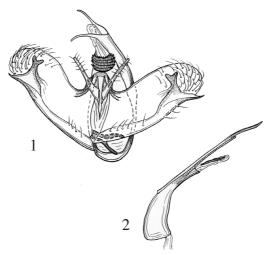


Fig. 1, 2: Pseudatemelia chinensis spec. nov., (1) o genitalia without aedeagus, holotype, (2) aedeagus.

♂ genitalia (figs. 1, 2): Uncus bilobed. Gnathos as a plate with tiny spines. Valva broad with 2 processes at the end of sacculus. Upper process bifurcated at apex; lower process pointed at apex. Diaphragma with 2 narrow processes. Juxta bifurcated at apex. Aedeagus with one cornutus; with broad basal end and with a stick at apical end.

**Differential diagnosis:** The new species is close to *P. subochreella* (Doubleday, 1859) and differs from it by the smaller size. Wingspan of new species is 9-11 mm, but in *P. subochreella* (Doubleday) it is 16-20 mm. Genitalia structures of new species differs by the uncus with 2 narrow processes; 2 narrow processes of diaphragma; 2 processes at the end of sacculus and the stick at apical end of aedeagus.

Distribution: East China, province Zhejiang.

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## References

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Address of the author

Dr. Alexandr L. Lvovsky Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab., 1. 199034 St.-Petersburg, Russia